

The *Danger* and *Mischief* of a
Mis-guided Zeal :

A
S E R M O N

Preach'd at the

P A R I S H C H U R C H

O F

St. *James Westminster* ,

A P R I L the 2d, 1719.

By the Right Reverend Father in God,
W I L L I A M Lord Bishop of L I N C O L N.

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*For I bear Them Record that They have
a Zeal of God, but not according to
Knowledge.*

IN these Words we have the *Apostle's* Character of the *Unbelieving Jews*, or at least of the better Sort of Them. He tells us that They had a *Zeal of God*; and that when They rejected our Blessed Saviour, opposed his Gospel, and even persecuted his Followers, They thought that They did Him Service. But their Zeal was *without Knowledge*: It was a *furious, blind, erroneous Zeal*; and Such as notwithstanding Their *Good Intention*, would End in nothing less than *Damnation* at the last. St. Paul earnestly desir'd, and pray'd for, their Salvation; Brethren, says He, *my hearts desire, and prayer to God, for Israel is, that they might be Saved*: But He knew that without *Repentance, and Conversion*, They must be *lost* notwithstanding all their Zeal, nay the rather by reason of it; and therefore He gives Them the true Character of it in the Words of the Text; That they had a zeal of God, but not according to knowledge.

From which Example of that deluded, and obstinate People, and the Censure the *Apostle* here passes both upon their Spirit, and Actions; there are these Three Things which will deserve our serious Consideration:

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1st. That

Iſt. That there may be a Zeal of God, without Knowledge.

IIIdly. That where Such a Zeal prevails in any Number of Persons, it will generally be the Occasion of much Mischief.

IIIIdly. That notwithstanding any Such Zeal of God, yet if Mens Actions are not agreeable to God's Will, They will be accounted Sinful now, and be punish'd by Him as such hereafter.

The Consequence whereof should therefore be this; To oblige Men to take heed that their Zeal be according to knowledge; and not to think that They shall be any farther either Secure in it, or Justified for it, than as their Zeal is Regulated by the strict Measures of a right Faith, a perfect Charity, and a Universal Obedience.

And, Iſt. That there may be a Zeal of God without Knowledge.

A Truth as Certain, as that Good Men may be Mistaken; and think They Do well, when nevertheless thro' Error, or Ignorance, they Do the quite Contrary. Nay more; 'Tis as Certain, as that Men of violent Passions are apt, or at least liable, to be led by their Passions more than by their Reason; and by that means to fall into Such Mistakes, as in their Own cooler Hours they would not be Guilty of.

Zeal is, in general, the Violent Effect of an Ardent Love. If it be consider'd with respect to Our Selves, and the Desire we have of Enjoying what we Love, it carries Us to an earnest Endeavour to Attain it; and to Remove out of our way whatever, we think, may be likely to binder our Enjoyment of it. If with Relation to the Person Whom we Love,

it moves us no less vehemently to Do what We think will be pleasing to Him ; and to Oppose whatsoever We take to be Repugnant to His Will, His Honour, or Interest. But to which soever of These it is applied, still Zeal supposes the Love to be very Great ; and, by Consequence, the Effects of it to be Strong, and Violent. And therefore as the Love of God, and the Desire of our Own Eternal Salvation, ought to be in All Men, and in all Good Men truly is, the Highest of all Loves, and Desires ; so must the Zeal for these be proportionably Strong, and Vehement. And if it chance to be kindled in the Breast of a Warm, Impetuous Votary, it will Burn with Fury ; and without great Care exceed the Bounds not only of Reason, but of Religion too, in its Operation.

For to consider it more particularly, in each of the two Respects I have before mentioned.

First, He who Loves God with all his Heart, must needs desire to Enjoy Him ; and, in order thereunto, will make it his earnest Endeavour to Remove whatsoever may be likely to Obstruct his Enjoyment of Him. And thus far Our Zeal is to be sure, in the general, not only Lawful, but Commendable. But still here may be Room, in the pursuit of this End, excellent as it is, for Mistakes to come in ; and if our Zeal be without Knowledge, it may Run Us into Superstition, and even into Sin. For,

(1st.) To be Zealous in Avoiding what is really Sinful ; forbidden by God, and destructive of our Enjoyment of Him ; is without Controversy highly Good, and Praise-worthy. Our Duty Requires it, and our very Interest obliges Us to be Firm, and Constant, in Striving against it. But yet a Man may be Deceived in judging of what is forbidden: He may think That to be Sinful which Really is not ; and so his Zeal, for want of being

ing guided by Knowledge, may become utterly vain, and unprofitable.

This was the Case of the Jewish-Converts: They thought it to be Unlawful to Eat of such Meats as the Law of Moses had forbidden; and They forbore so to Do, out of Conscience to God's Commandment. Nay so Zealous were they in this Particular, as to account it their Duty not only to abstain from such Meats Themselves, but to Impose the like forbearance even upon the Gentile Converts. But they were mistaken in their Judgment of their Duty as to this Matter: And their Zeal, for want of Knowledge, served only to bind down a heavy Burden, without need, upon their Own Shoulders; and to prompt them to Judge too hardly of Others, who understood their Christian Liberty better than Themselves.

I Doubt not but there have been Many among Us who have verily thought the few Innocent, and I must beg leave to add, even Decent Ceremonies of our Church, to be Superstitious, and Unlawful. Who have look'd upon our Common-Prayer, as little better than the Mass Book in English: Our truly Primitive and Apostolical Episcopacy, as the Result of Popish Pride, and Usurpation: And our whole Constitution, upon these and the like accounts, such as no good Christian could allow of. They have been taught by their Leaders to think amiss of Us; and, tho' They know not why, yet they Esteem it a Matter worthy of their Zeal, not only to Separate from us, but to Judge, nay to Speak, oftentimes, very hardly of Us. But their Concern to Oppose what they take to be Unlawful on the One hand, has certainly run them into a grievous Sin on the Other: Whilst to avoid an imaginary Superstition, they have fallen into a Real Schism; and must answer to God for all the Ill Consequences of Separating from a well-establish'd Church, upon the account of such things as are not only

Law-

Lawful, but Expedient; and, in the general, so Necessary that no Church whatsoever can possibly Subsist without Them.

And as Men may esteem some things to be Sinful, which indeed are not; and by that means misapply their Zeal on that Side; So may They, (2dly,) No less account Other things to be a Matter of Duty, which God has not Required; and be Zealous, without need, for the Observation of Them.

This was again the Case of those Jewish Converts before mentioned. They thought Themselves Obliged not only to Abstain from such Meats as the Law had Forbidden; but to Observe such Rites, and Ceremonies, as the same Law had Commanded to be Observed. And tho' in other Respects they Obey'd the Gospel of Christ, yet in these Particulars they still continued Zealous for their former Institutions; and forced even the Apostles themselves not only to Allow of, but many times to join with Them in, the same Observations, *Act. xiv. 5. &c. xxi. 20.* Rom. xiv. 5, 6. Gal. iv. 10. Colos. ii. 16.

I need not tell you how many foolish, and Superstitious Practices, those of the Church of Rome recommend to their People as matters of Duty; and their deluded Votaries more Zealously observe, than the weightier Parts of the Gospel, Justice, Mercy, and Righteousness. We may bear Them record that they have a Zeal of God, but not according to Knowledge. They would as soon renounce Christianity, as Popery; and neglect rather to Pray to God thro' Jesus Christ, than not join the Merits and Intercession of the Blessed Virgin and their Saints, with His Mediation.

And I would to God that Men's Zeal were Unreasonable only; But alas! it is too often Sinful also: Whilst

(3dly,) They

(3dly.) They are Zealous for such things as are not only not Required by God, and so no Matter of Duty; but are contrary to his Will; and, as such, Unlawful to be done.

This was the Case of the Unconverted Jews, of whom the Apostle here speaks. They thought themselves obliged to hold fast to the Law of Moses, as the Institution of God, and necessary to be observed out of Conscience to Him: And the Result was, that thro' their Zeal for That, they deny'd, rejected, and at last Crucify'd, the Lord of Glory. They oppos'd his Gospel, and persecuted his Disciples; and when they kill'd them, thought that They did God Service.

This was their Sin, the sad Effect of their mistaken Zeal! Nor is the Case of those of the Other Communion, much better at this Day. They account it their Duty to believe as their Church believes, and to do as they are directed to do: And so out of Conscience to God, they corrupt the Faith, and transgress the Commandments of Christ; They Believe such things as are utterly inconsistent with the Gospel-Truths; and Do such things as can never be reconcil'd with the Gospel Piety.

Were we not too well acquainted with their Blindness, as well as Zeal, we should hardly think it possible for any Christians to be so far deluded as, in Matters of Faith, to trust in their Own Good Works; to boast of Works of Merit and Super-errogation; to think that any other Propitiatory Sacrifices were to be Offer'd to God for Sin besides that One, Perfect, and All-sufficient Sacrifice of the Cross. But much more to be so Corrupted, as in Matters of Practice, to Worship Images, Pray to Saints, Administer the Holy Eucharist in One Kind, Keep the Publick Service of the Church in an Unknown Tongue; and, as much as possible, deny the very Scriptures themselves to the People: And, which is still more, Condemn all those as Obstinate Hereticks, who will not; or rather, to speak more properly, cannot, be

be so far deluded, as to *believe*, and *practise*, as They do. Yet to this height of *Error* and *Impiety*, has the want of *Christian Knowledge* carried whole *Churches* and *Countries*; and no doubt Many have a true *Zeal* of *God* in their Concern for these Things, which are so *contrary* to his *Honour*, as well as *repugnant* to his *Revelations*.

Such strange Mistakes are Men capable of falling into in this *first* kind of *Zeal*; which arises from their *Desire* of *Enjoying God*, and being made for ever *Happy* with Him.

There is another sort of *Zeal* founded upon the same *Love* of *God*, with that I have now been considering, but under a *Different Respect*; namely,

Secondly, As it looks not to Our *Own Happiness*, in the *Enjoyment* of Him, but to his *Honour*: When being highly concern'd for the *Glory* of *God*, we are *Zealous* not only to Do what we can to *Promote* it, but to *prevent*, or *correct*, whatever we take to be *contrary* thereunto. Now this also is, in its *Principle*, a *Commendable Zeal*; but yet if not regulated with some competent *Knowledge* of what *Does* truly make for *God's Honour*, or is *Contrary* thereunto; it may lead us into *great Errors*, and, in *Consequence* thereof, engage us in *Great Sins*.

The *Jews* heretofore so acknowledg'd the *Unity* of the *Divine Nature*, as to think it an *Impeachment* of the *Glory* of *God*, for our *Saviour* to pretend to be his *Son*; and in *Consequence* thereof, to *Make himself* *Equal* with *God*, Jo. v. 18. --- x. 30, 33. They esteem'd it to be the *Singular Prerogative* of *God* to *Forgive Sin*; and in their *Zeal* for his *Honour* in this Particular, They condemn'd our *Blessed Lord* as *Guilty* of *Blasphemy* for pretending to do it, Mat. ix. 3. But they did not consider either the *Power*, or *Dignity* of *Christ*; And therefore their *Zeal* was not only *Groundless*, but *Sinful*; whilst by *dishonouring* the *Son*, They *dishonoured* the *Father* also; and acted *contrary* to the

the *Glory of God*, in the very things which They did for the *Preservation* of it.

Let me add yet one *Remark* more with *Respect* to *Both* these *Kinds of Zeal*; and it is this: That if *Mens Zeal* be not guided by *Knowledge*, it may be *right* in its *Object*; The *Things* for which they are *Zealous*, may be *truly Good*, and even *worthy* to be *contended* for; and yet they may pursue them by such *Means* as may be altogether *Unfit*, and *Unjustifiable*: And this may make what is *Good* in its *self*, become *utterly Evil* to *Them*.

The *Jews* in our *Text* are an eminent *Instance* of the *Truth* of this *Remark*. They not only *Crucified* our *Saviour*, and *Persecuted* his *Followers*, but they *Defamed* and *Calumniated* *Both*. They *suborned False Witnesses* against *Him*; They ascribed the very *Miracles* which He wrought by the *Power of God*, to the *Help of the Devil*; They *Persecuted* his *Disciples* into *strange Countries*: And consider'd not that such a *Procedure* would have been *wicked*, and *unwarrantable*, tho' *Christianity* had really been as *false a Religion*, as *Themselves* pretended ^{it} to be. [And our *Bl. Lord* as *great an Impostor*,]

To be *steadfast* in the *True Faith*, and to endeavour by all proper *Means* to *Convert* those who do *Err* from it, and to be *Zealous* in *Both*; is without *Dispute* very *Good* in its *self*, and *well-pleasing* to *God*. But to *defend* the *Truth* by *Sedition* and *Rebellion*; To *Depose*, and even *Murder Princes*, whom we think to be *Hetical*; and employ *Fire* and *Faggots*, *Galleys* and *Dungeons*, for the *Conversion* or *Destruction* of their *Subjects*: To *break Faith*, *blow up Parliaments*, and commit the greatest *Villanies* under a *Pretence* of *Zeal* for *Religion*; is a *Crime*, and a *Scandal*: Such a way of *defending* and *propagating Religion*, as nothing but a *Factionous*, *Unchristian Spirit* could suggest; nor any thing but a *blind*, and *implicite Obedience* persuade Men to *Execute*.

When

When our Saviour came to a certain Village of the Samaritans, and they refus'd to receive him, because his Face look'd as if he were going up to Jerusalem; Two of his Disciples, James, and John, so heinously resented the affront, as to desire him to Command fire to come down from Heaven, and consume them for their Refusal. But he rebuked them, and said, *Ye know not what manner of Spirit ye are of.* Their Zeal was Good, but the Effect of it was Cruel. ^{Luke ix. 55.} The Samaritans offended in their blind Zeal against our Saviour, because he was going up to Jerusalem to Worship: But those Warm Apostles would have sinned much more in the way they would have taken to punish their Offence; and have manifested their Zeal tho' more justifiable in its Cause, yet to have been no less furious, and unreasonable in its Operation.

I might bring this Observation nearer home to some things that have happen'd very lately among our selves: But I shall forbear; and rather beseech God to Give those, who have had any Hand in them, a due Sense of their Own Errors, than say any thing that may seem to reflect too hardly upon them. If Our Old, Invererate Enemies, the Papists, were not at the bottom of those Disorders, I am sure it was their Work that was all the while carrying on by them: And it must be a very misguided Zeal indeed for any One to think, that any Interests, but those of Popery, can be promoted by the mutual Quarrels of Protestants with One Another.

And thus have I shewn you not only that a true Zeal for God may be destitute of Knowledge; but have withal pointed out to you by what means it may be so. I proceed,

Illy, To lay before you, The fatal Consequences of such a mistaken Zeal.

But alas ! who can enumerate the half of those *Evils* which the Experience of all Ages has shewn to be the sad *result* of this *prolific Principle* ; and which our *Own times*, and even our our own *Country*, still continue to feel and Lament. I must content my self to mention but a very few of those which were most notorious in the *Jews* heretofore, and may but too plainly be observed among *Christians* at this Day.

And the 1st, is, a bitter *Hatred*, and *Malice*, and *Uncharitableness* towards all who differ from them ; but especially in *matters of Religion*. This was eminently the *Case of the Jews*, and gave birth to all those other *Evils* which I shall have Occasion to take notice of, as the further *Effects* of their *misguided Zeal*. And I need not tell you how the same *Spirit* continues to prevail among the like *furious*, and *untutor'd Zealots* still. When once men have espoused a *favourite Notion*, and are perswaded that they are not only in the *right Themselves*, but that all *Others* should be of the same *Opinion* ; when a *Cunning Man*, or a *prevailing Party*, have so far *deluded* them, that they look upon the *Glory of God*, and the *Interests of Religion* to be concern'd in their *Errors*, and that all who Differ from them are from thenceforth to be mark'd out as *Enemies to Both* ; 'tis an easy step from *Censuring* their *Brethren*, to draw them on to *Hate*, and *Detest* them : And teach them to account it an *Evidence of their Love to God*, to be *furious*, and *uncharitable*, towards their *Neighbour*.

Hence it is that even *Wise*, and *Good Men*, have been but too apt to bestow their *Anathema's* upon *One Another*, not only without any *just cause*, but beyond any *reasonable measure* ; as might easily be shewn were I minded to repeat the *History* of such things as ought rather to be buried in a perpetual *Oblivion*. But alas ! We need not look back to *past Ages*.

Ages for that which our *Own Experience* speaks too plainly to *Us*. The *Sentences*, and *Censures*, of *Papists* against *Protestants*; The *bitter*, and *un-christian Malice* which they bear towards them; not to mention the *Heats* and *Animosities* which have sometimes risen among those of the *Reformed Religion* who have chanced to *differ* from *One Another*; and that not in matters of *Doctrine*, but of *Church-Government* and *Discipline*, for *Rites* and *Ceremonies*; may suffice to convince *Us*, how apt men are to consecrate their *Own Passions*, and *Prejudices*, by the name of *Zeal*; and then think themselves at liberty to encourage the *worst Resentments*, when they have once gotten a shew of *Religion* to *Sanctify*, and (as they think) to *justify*, the *utmost Excess* of *Them*.

Here therefore the *Evils* of this mistaken, and untutor'd *Zeal*, begin; but they do not stop here: But from *prompting* Men first to *censure*, and *hate* Those who are possibly both *Wiser*, and *Better*, than *Themselves*; it carries them on,

2dly, To downright *Quarreling* with *Them*: And then the result is, that it produces *Schisms* in the *Church*, and is too often the Cause of *Tumults*, and *Divisions*, in the *State*. So it was with the *Jews* not only with respect to the *Christians*, but among *Themselves*; and thus it will always be likely to be with all *Others* who have the same blind *Zeal* that *They* had. For *Zeal* is an *active*, and a *violent Principle*: It *raises* the *Passions*; and for the most part carries this unhappy *Disadvantage* along with it, that it not only *sets no bounds* to *Them*, but rather *persuades* men that they *ought not to set Any*. That the more *fierce*, and *furious*, their *Zeal* is, the more *Excellent* it ought to be esteemed by *Themselves*, and the more *Acceptable* it will render them to *God*. And when once Men are not only thus *mistaken* in their *Opinions* and *Practice*, but account it their *peculiar Glory* so

to be ; When they so far *Sanctify* their *Errors* as to think that all Others ought to be *Deceived* with Them ; and that not to *Believe* as they *Believe*, Or *Do* as they *Do*, is a certain *mark* of *Reprobation* ; and shews Them to be *Enemies of God*, and *Perverters of the true Religion* ; 'tis easy to *Conclude* what *Disorders* will be likely to follow from such *Tempers*, and such *Mistakes* ; and a daily *Experience* too plainly convinces us of it. The least that can be expected is, that they will *with-draw* Themselves from Those who *Differ* from Them ; and, if they can do no more, at least will *Separate* from them, as not worthy of their *Communion*.

Thus it has been in all the *Schisms* which have arisen in the *Church* : And however we may suspect the *Heads* of Them to have had some Other *Motives* than a meer *mistaken Zeal* for God and their *Duty* ; yet we cannot but think, I am sure we ought in *Charity* to *Hope*, that there have been many among their *Followers*, who for want of better *Instruction* have truly been deceiv'd by Them ; and, as *St. Paul* tells us of the *Jews* in the *Text*, have had a *Zeal* for God, tho' not according to *Knowledge*.

To say nothing of the *Contentions* of those *Abroad* : What has been the result of this *Zeal* among Our *Selves* ? Men at first began to *dislike* some things, they knew not why, in the *Establishment* of the *Reformation* ; and their *distaste* increas'd even under *Persecution*, in their *Exile* abroad. They there began from a *difference in Opinion*, to *divide* their *Communion* : And when it pleas'd God to restore Them again to the *free Exercise* of their *Religion* at home, they brought back their *Prejudices* along with Them : Till at last their *Zeal* broke out into a formal *Schism*, and never left till it destroy'd both *Church* and *State* ; and brought upon us that *deluge* of *Evils*, which we still feel the sad *Effects* of at this *Day*.

This

This therefore is the next unhappy Consequence which naturally flows from a *misguided Zeal*; and where the *Erring Party* wants Power, this is the worst it can do: But if it chances to get Strength, it seldom stops here, but

3dly, Instead of *breaking Communion* with their Brethren, it prompts Men more magisterially to *Cast Them off* from their *Communion* first; and then to let loose their *Rage* against them as not fit to live upon the Earth. Thus did the *Jews* persecute Our Saviour, and his *Disciples*: And thus, notwithstanding all the Commands of our *Blessed Master* to Love Our Brethren, or if that be not enough, to Love our very Enemies, have Christians learnt to Persecute One Another.

And here again I shall not need to Recur to former Ages for Instances to Confirm the truth of this Remark. The present Church of Rome is a Notorious, as well as Scandalous, Proof of it. She Cuts us off from her Communion, and did she stop there we should not much complain of her. 'Tis a benefit to be deny'd Communion with Those with whom we are persuaded it would be damnable for us to Communicate. But her Zeal carries her much farther than This: She Damns Us in Her Sentences; and that too does not much affect Us. Let her Curse, while God Blesses: If her Anathema's do her self no harm, We are very sure They will do Us None. And, to compleat all, She Excites All who are of her Faction, (for I can scarce call it Religion) to persecute, and destroy Us.

I need not tell you how many wicked Devices the Heads of that Bloody, and Idolatrous Church, have found out to execute their Vengeance upon Us. Where Popish Princes Rule, 'tis determined to be a matter of such Conscience to Root out Protestants, that if They neglect to do it, they shall not only be damned in the

the *Other World*, but run the hazard of being *deposed*, and even *murder'd*, in *this*. If the *Prince* be *Himself Reformed*, Or the number of his *Reformed Subjects* too great to be easily *destroy'd*; then *Holy Wars* are to be rais'd against Them; *Plots* and *Massacres* are to be contrived to devour them: Any thing to be done that may but help either to *Convert*, or to *Consume* Them. This is the Result of their *mistaken Zeal*: They maintain the worst kind of *Christianity*, by the most *unjustifiable means*; and are a sad instance both in the *One*, and the *Other*, how destitute a *true Zeal* (for such without question there is in *Many* of that *Church*) may be of *Knowledge*; and to what a *degeneracy Christians* themselves may fall, both in their *Doctrine*, and in their *Practice*.

But O blessed Saviour! what a monstrous *Corruption*, what an *Utter Perversion* is this, of thy most *Holy, Mild, and Charitable Religion*? How has this *Zeal* destroyed at once both the *True Faith*, and *Spirit* of the *Gospel*; and brought in the most *Gross Superstitions*, and even *Idolatry* its self, into the *Church of Christ*? It is a *sad, an Amazing Consideration*: A Matter of great *Humiliation*, as well as of *grievous Scandal*, to All who sincerely *Love God*, and *Honour his Truth*: And ought to convince us not only that there may be a *Zeal for God* that is not according to *Knowledge*; but how careful we should All be, both in the *Examination of Things* which we are *Zealous for*, and in our *Manner of shewing our Zeal for Them*.

And now, I shall not need add much to convince you,

Illdly, That notwithstanding any Pretence of a *Good Intention* for the *Glory of God*, yet if our *Zeal* be such as the *Jews* heretofore was, and as That of *some Christians* now is; without *Knowledge*, and contrary

contrary to *Charity* ; it shall be imputed to Us for *Sin* here, and as such, unless we *Repent* of it, be required of Us at the *Last Day*.

Men may mistake in *Other Matters*, and yet be *Innocent*. Their Error may be *Involuntary*, perhaps *Invincible*, and for that Reason *Excusable*. But that *Hatred*, and *Malice*, and *Uncharitableness*, are great *Sins* ; That *Christians* ought not to be *Factionous* and *Contentious* ; to *Injure* their *Brethren*, and *Disturb Communities* ; That *Riots* and *Tumults*, *Sedition* and *Rebellion*, are very *wicked things* ; and that no Pretence of the *Glory of God*, or *Zeal for Religion*, can make them *Lawful* ; no such Persons can *innocently* be *Ignorant* : And therefore, if any Ones *Zeal* so far deludes him, as to make him *Think*, or *Do Otherwise*, 'tis a sure Sign that his *Zeal* its self is *Criminal* ; and like *Murder* committed by a *Drunken Man*, will rather *aggravate*, than *lessen* his *Offence*.

When Mens *Errors* are *Involuntary*, and so guarded as not to have any *ill Influence* upon their *Practice* ; They *mistake* the *Truth*, not for want of a *due Care* to *inform* themselves *aright*, but for want of *Capacity*, or *Opportunity*, of being better *Instructed* ; And in the mean time they neither *Hate*, nor *Condemn* any One for being of a *Contrary Opinion* ; If they be otherwise *Good* and *Charitable*, and to their *Zeal for God*, add a *Brotherly Love* towards their *Neighbour* ; there ought to be great *Allowances* made for such *Errors*, which are plainly their *Misfortune*, not their *Fault* : And a very few *fundamental Articles* of our *Faith* excepted, in which all *Christians* generally do agree, and which are indeed so plainly *Revealed*, that 'tis hardly possible for any One to be *mistaken* in Them ; We ought not to doubt but that Men may quietly differ from One Another, and from the *Truth* too, without any great danger to their *Salvation*. But if Men will not be content to be *Deceived Themselves*, but will oblige Others

to Err with them ; If their Zeal so far transports them as to engage them out of Conscience to God, to be Uncharitable towards their Neighbour ; to divide the Church, and to persecute its Members ; They must not think it strange if the God of Love and Peace neither can approve, nor will allow of such Sins ; tho' they should chance to be so far blinded by their Zeal, or rather Fury, as with those Jews in St. John, really to think they did God Service, and it was their Duty to do it.

St. Paul tells us what a bigotted Zeal he himself had for the Law of Moses before his Conversion : How he persecuted the Christians unto Death, binding, and delivering into Prisons both Men and Women, Acts xxxii. 3, 4. And this he did ignorantly, in Unbelief ; out of a full Persuasion that it was his Duty so to do. But yet for all this, he confesses that he was herein a Blasphemer, and a Persecutor, and Injurious, and the chief of Sinners, 1 Tim. i. 13. And all the Service that his Ignorance, and Good Intention did him, was, That it disposed God to bring him to Repentance ; without which his Zeal, Innocent as he thought it, would have proved his Ruin, as he afterwards freely own'd it to have been his Sin. But I obtained Mercy, says he, because I did it ignorantly thro' Unbelief. And, For this Cause I obtained Mercy, that in me first Jesus Christ might shew forth all Long-suffering, for a Pattern to Them which should hereafter believe on him to Life Everlasting, Verses 13. 16.

The same was the Case of many of the other Jews, whose Salvation therefore our Apostle earnestly Prays for in the Verse before the Text. But still he plainly intimates that their Salvation was to be the Effect of their Repentance : And that, like him, they must not only lay aside their Blind Zeal, but must embrace the Gospel, or there could be no hope of Pardon for Them.

O that Men would consider this more seriously than 'tis to be feared They do ! That before they give the Reins to their Own Prejudices and Passions,

under the Notion of *Zeal for God*, They would remember that such a Pretence, tho' it should be *real*, yet will not Sanctify any *wicked*, or *irregular Actions*; and render them *Innocent* in the sight of *God*. In short; That they would reflect, How that a *Good Intention* is but *One Circumstance* of a *Good Action*; which must be *perfect* and *entire* in all its *Parts*, or notwithstanding any such *Good Intention*, it will be *Evil* in its self, and imputed to Us for *Sin*.

I have before observed what an irregular *Zeal* many of Those of the *Church of Rome* have for their *Religion*. With what *Hatred* and *Malice*, with what *Fury* and *Bitterness*, they pursue Those who differ from Them. How for the sake of it they *Break their Faith*; *Dissolve* all the *Ties of Friendship* and *Relation*; put off all *Bowels of Mercy* and *Compassion*; *Depose*, and even *Murder Princes*; *Erect Inquisitions* first to *Torture*, and then to *Burn*, such as they are pleased to call *Hereticks*: And this they *All pretend*, and *Some without Controversy truly do*, out of a *Zeal for God*, but not according to *Knowledge*. But shall a *Misguided Zeal* therefore excuse such *Barbarities*? Shall *Malice*, and *Perjury*, and *Murder*, and *Rebellion*, and *Inhumanity* its self, be no *Crimes*, because some Men have so far given *Themselves up to a Spirit of Delusion*, as to think they may *lawfully commit* them for *God's sake*? God forbid! Nay, rather we may fear their *Guilt* will be found to be so much the *greater*, in that they have abused the *Sacred Name of God*, and his *Holy Religion*, to make them a *Cover* to such *Proceedings*. For by this Means there is not only a great *Liberty*, and even *Encouragement*, given to Mankind to commit the *worst of Villanies*, without *Remorse*; but the *Honour of God*, and the *Reputation of the Gospel*, are *Blasphemed* by Those who are not better *Instructed* to know how little, after all Mens Pretence to *Zeal for Them* on these *Occasions*, they either *do allow*, or *will excuse*, such detestable *Enormities*.

Seeing then it appears that even a *True Zeal* may be separate from *Knowledge*; and, by reason thereof, instead of promoting the *Glory of God*, the *Interests of Religion*, and *Mens Own Salvation*, may be utterly repugnant to all These, and end in *Shame and Damnation* at the last; It will certainly very much Import Us All,

First, To be the more careful that the Cause for which we are, at any time, *Zealous*, be truly good: That we be not either *mistaken our selves*, or *mis-led by Others*, to be earnest in our Contentions for such Things as are neither *Justifiable in themselves*, nor will warrant our Zeal in the *Prosecution of them*.

Gal. iv.
17, 18.

It was St. Paul's Rule to the Galatians in Opposition to some who did zealously affect them, but not well, that it is good to be zealously affected in a Good Thing. And indeed when we shall consider how apt mens Passions are to mis-lead their Reason, and that Zeal, as I before observed, is not only the Effect of an Ardent Love, but is its self a violent desire arising from thence, either of promoting the Honour of the Person whom we Love, or of removing what may hinder our Enjoyment of him; So that it requires not only the Concurrence of several Passions, but those too vehemently moved, to the constitution of it: We may easily conceive how apt this Affection will be to exceed its due bounds, and to transport Us not only beyond what it ought to do, but upon such Occasions too as do by no means become the Prudence, and Piety, of either a Wise Man, or a Good Christian.

Nor is this all our Danger, tho' this were enough to engage our utmost Care in this particular. There have always been, and will always be, many cunning, and designing Men in the World, who make Use of the well meant Zeal of Others to help them to carry on their Own wicked Enterprizes. Who like Demetrius, and his Craftsmen, being touch'd in their Own private

private Interests, set whole Cities, and Countries in an Uproar for their great *Diana*; whilst themselves smile at the *Delusion*, to see how under an innocent Concern for God, and his Church, they help to promote their Own Covetous, or Malicious, Ends. I shall not presume to bring this Remark too near home, to our Own Concern in it: This I may say, that what Use has been made of *Mens Zeal heretofore*, may be made again; and for our Credits sake, if for nothing else, we should beware that it be not our Own Case. But

Secondly, To warrant our Zeal, we must not only be well assured that the Cause for which we are concern'd is good; but should also take care that it be worthy the Fervour we shew for it.

To be exceeding Zealous for little Matters; To disturb our Selves, and disquiet Others, for such Things as tho' perhaps they may be Good, yet are of no real Moment to the great Concerns of Religion, is Foolish and Imprudent; and renders Our Zeal, like that of the Pharisees, in tithing Mint, Annise, and Cummin, vain and ridiculous. If we can easily, and quietly, amend the least Matters in which the Honour of God, and the Interests of Religion, are concern'd, let us be careful to do it: But otherwise, let us not put all things into Confusion for little, or no Cause; nor pull down the House, merely because some of its Rooms are not so well contrived, as we could wish they were.

So long as we are in this World there will be Imperfections in the best Men, and in the best Constitutions: And perhaps what We disapprove, Others may have a better Opinion of. It is so in the Case between Us, and those who, for such kind of things, Dissent from Us. We think not only our Doctrine to be sound, which even they allow; but our Ceremonies to be decent; Our Liturgy well composed, and admirably suited to the Ends for which it was framed; and our Govern-
ment.

ment so Ancient, as to be indeed Apostolical: And we have all the Reason in the World to believe that we are certainly in the right in thus thinking of them. But they have some Exceptions against every One of these; yet not so great but that They can Many of Them Occasionally, (and I hope they do it with a good Conscience) Communicate with Us. And surely then notwithstanding any such supposed Defects in Our Constitution, they should join in a Constant Communion with Us; at least should not shew such an intemperate Zeal, as some among them have done, against Us, for what *Themselves* must allow to be, at least, tolerable Defects.

As it is the part of a Good Man never to be Zealous but in a Good Matter; So is it no less the part of a Wise Man to Proportion his Zeal to the Subject of it; and not to suffer his Passions, or Prejudices, to transport him so far beyond the Bounds of Reason, as to be vehemently Zealous for such things as do not deserve, and therefore cannot justify, an immoderate Warmth for Them.

And as we should be thus careful in the Things we are Zealous for, to see that they be both Good, and Weighty; such for which we not only innocently May, but both in Duty, and Prudence, Ought to be earnestly Concern'd; So must we no less take heed,

Thirdly, That our Zeal does not carry us to the Use of any Evil, or Unlawful Means, to attain the End at which We aim.

The neglect of this was one part of the Jews Fault heretofore; and it continues to be the great Crime of Those of the Church of Rome at this Day: Whose Religion, were it as Pure, as we are sure it is Otherwise; yet would it by no means excuse those Unchristian Methods they make use of for the Propagation of it.

A Good

A *Good Cause* seldom needs to be supported by *wicked Means*: Or if it should, yet a *Good Man* would Rather leave his Cause to *God's Providence*, and let it Suffer, than venture to *Sin* against God and his *Own Soul*, for the Sake of it. To do Evil that Good may Come, was a *Maxim* with Some in the *Apostles Times*: But St. Paul denounces no less than *Damnation* to those who should *Act* by it; and declares that their *Punishment*, how severe soever it might seem, would yet be *justly due* to Them for such a *Procedure*.

And yet, Blessed Lord! How Common, I had almost said, How *Catholic*, an Error is this? And how easily do even *Good Men* suffer themselves to be led away by it? Let the *Lies* and *Forgeries*, the *black Characters*, and *envenom'd Malice* which we have seen so freely raised by Some, and so readily embraced by Others; and that not out of *Zeal* for *God's Glory*, but, as it may justly be fear'd, for much *worser Ends*; be a *sad*, as it is a *plain*, and *demonstrative Proof*, of This. I need not say what numbers of Men have been mis-led by these *unballow'd Artifices*, to Divide Us among our Selves, and almost utterly to *Overtrow*, the very Cause, and *Constitution*, for which They would be thought to be so *Zealously Concern'd*: We have seen, we have felt; Oh! that we did not still too sensibly both see, and feel, the *unhappy Effects* of it! But sure then the best Use we can make of our *Experience* in this Particular, will be to look well to our Selves; and to caution all Others, to beware of such a *Zeal*, as is able to delude Men into the allowance of the *worst Means* to attain its Purposes. And to consider, that *Envy* and *Malice*, *Lying* and *Calumny*, *Clamour* and *Sedition*; *Undutifulness* to *Superiors*, and *Uncharitableness* towards our *Brethren*, are very great Sins; and that (let the *Pretence* be what it will) Those must be very *wicked Men*, who are guilty of Them. Some may have a *Zeal* of God for ought I know,

I know, in what they do; but I am sure, if they have, 'tis not according to Knowledge. And it will be all One to a Christian at the Great Day of Account, whether he was mis-led by Those who were really mistaken Themselves; Or by such as only practis'd upon his Error, or Ignorance; and made his Zeal Subservient to their Own private Ends, and Interests.

Let this then be the Conclusion of all; That before we indulge our Selves in any immoderate warmth for any thing, We take this double, necessary Precaution; Never to engage in any Cause which We are not sure is Good, and Just; nor ever to pursue the Interests of it by any Means, but such as are consistent, both with our Piety to God; our Duty to Our Governors; and our Brotherly Love and Charity, as well as Justice, towards Our Neighbour.

This will render all our Actions acceptable to God, and innocent, if not always pleasing, to Man. And we shall then become indeed, like John the Baptist, burning and shining Lights, when, with him, we add Knowledge to our Ardor; and are as Eminent for our Innocency, as we are Remarkable for our Zeal.

God of his Infinite Mercy Grant Us a Right Understanding in all Things: That by Truth and Peace; by a sound Faith, and an extensive Charity; by an unfeigned Love of God, and a universal Obedience to all his Commandments; we may Glorify his Holy Name, and Promote both our Own, and Others Salvation; thro' Jesus Christ our Lord. To whom, &c.

F I N I S

E R R A T A.

Page 5. l. 2. from the Bottom, r. in Judging of what is forbidden. Page 10. l. 18. r. They Drove his Disciples.

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